

THE DAILY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1901.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—1420 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—1228 Editorial Rooms—1222

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$2.00

Daily only, three months, \$5.00

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Sunday only, one year, \$5.00

Daily and Sunday, one year, \$18.00

Per Year, \$18.00

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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

the United States should put on a postage stamp

of one-cent postage stamp on a letter of address

page paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign post

age is usually double the rate.

Advertisements intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

PARKS—American Exchange in Paris, 30 Boulevard

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House.

The people of the Northern States were

never so anxious for a change as now.

There is a disposition to call it the

Cleveland-Coxey administration, because

Coxey has followed Cleveland.

The town elections in Indiana will come

off Monday, May 7—a fact which several

thousand Republicans living in them should

not forget.

The general impression now is that the

Democrats in the Senate will get together

on some sort of a dicker tariff. But the

Northern Senators who vote for it will

never be re-elected.

The Republican Legislature of New York

has passed a bill making the salary of the

sheriff of the county of New York \$15,000.

Instead of the \$10,000 which he has got in

fees. That is in the line of reform.

Did Senator Allen, Populist, speak by

authority when he said that there would be

no opposition to his Coxey resolution on the

Democratic side? Did the Democratic

Senators make him such a promise and

then go back on it?

The official who established the precedent

of fee-grabbing in the Attorney-general's

office has been voting the Democratic ticket

and preaching free-tradeism of late be-

cause the Republican party has not come

up to his ideals.

The officers of the Vandalla should pre-

fer charges against those leaders who

stole a train at Brazil and have them ar-

rested and tried. If one band of men

steal a train, another will soon be break-

ing into warehouses for provisions.

To the intimation that the income tax

provision of the pending bill will be es-

sentially modified by the supporters of the

President in the Senate, the authors of

that part of the bill in the House declare

that they will sacrifice the tariff bill first.

But they have not had orders from the

President.

The report comes from Washington that

the President is making overtures to all

of the Senators opposing the tariff bill, ex-

cept Mr. Hill, and will probably win them

all, even Smith, of New Jersey, and Mur-

phy, of New York. That is, to pass a tariff

bill its features will be changed to capture

a half dozen Senators.

Unless the people have concluded to fur-

nish subsistence to tens of thousands of

men marching to and fro on one pretext

or another they should now absolutely re-

fuse aid and encouragement to the gener-

als, colonels and other leaders of orga-

nizations. If the people do not wish to be

eaten up by enforced hospitalities, let them

stop now.

In the past the Journal has had occasion

to disagree with Senator Wolcott, of

Colorado, but it cannot but express its

heartiest commendation of his words in the

Senate declaring that there is no cause

for Coxeyism, and that, severe as is the de-

pression in Colorado, there is employment

for most of the labor, and ability and

willingness to provide for the rest at home.

The obsolete laws of Washington, of

which so much fun has been made, are be-

ing vindicated. The ancient statute for-

bidding any person to deliver a lecture

in the city without previously obtaining

a license furnished an opportunity for the

arrest of that illustrious yawper, George

Job office printed the attack for the as-
sociation and was paid for the same. The
excited Enterprise brands the president of
the County Officers' Association as "a cowardly
scoundrel." The branding is of no
account, but it is a matter of grave im-
portance if an association interested in de-
cisions of the Supreme Court has resorted to
such dirty schemes to defeat a judge as
that circular bears evidence of.

A VOTE ON THE MAIN QUESTION.

The Republican convention acted wisely
in making the issues affecting the indus-
trial and business situation the only ones
in its platform and in its canvass. They
affect the well-being of all the people, and
are, therefore, the most important. They
are the issues which the people are all in-
terested in, and which should be considered
by themselves and without distracting ad-
juncts. The Republican convention rep-
resenting the party has put itself in a position
to demand the support of every voter
in Indiana who believes or suspects that the
present conditions are due to the tariff policy
of the Cleveland administration. There
was universal prosperity when Mr. Cleve-
land came and announced his policy; there
is depression and distress throughout the
country now because of the fear of the
Cleveland policy. In view of these facts,
the Republican party in Indiana has placed
itself where it can ask with assurance the
support of every man who desires to put
an end to the disastrous policy of Cleve-
landism by the result of the election of No-
vember, 1904.

It is right to make this issue the main
feature of the campaign, for the reason
that no issues or demands for legislation in
other directions can be taken up with suc-
cess while business depression deprives all
wage earners either of full employment or
of fair wages and production affords no
profits. The general condition of prosperity
is the only one in which the people are pre-
pared to give proper attention to plans and
policies for the improvement of society.

Moreover, these seasons of depression are
seasons of demoralization, as intelligent
people must realize who read of Coxeyism.
Men, without employment, who see the
comforts of themselves and their families
depart, are tempted to lawlessness. The
conditions which compel an industrious man
to wear a ragged coat who wears a good
one when he has employment are demoral-
izing from a moral point of view, because
men suffer in self-respect and lose courage.

Consequently, to change the conditions so
that the industries of the country will re-
vive and give employment and wages is to
put an end to the demoralization we now
see about us, and is the highest moral duty
a party organization can undertake.

If there are good men who cannot join
the Republicans of Indiana in this work be-
cause their personal views and convictions
of what are essential are not made a prom-
inent feature of the Republican platform,
they must go their way and become the
allies of Clevelandism and the party which
is responsible for present conditions. The
one issue which overshadows all others is
involved in the question: "Shall the tariff
policy of Cleveland and the solid South be
adopted?" The Republicans of Indiana in-
vite the aid and the votes of all men who
believe that it should not, and when they
ask the support of all men who are hostile
to that which is the first step to free trade,
they do not propose to ask such men to
commit themselves to the approval or dis-
approval of any other theory or policy.

THE REVISED SUGAR SCHEDULE.

And so the sugar schedule of the Voor-
hees tariff bill is to be amended by the
ex-confederates on the finance committee
so as to better please the little sugar-grow-
ing interest in Louisiana and the Demo-
cratic Sugar Trust, which has its headquar-
ters in New Jersey to evade the require-
ments of the laws of New York. The duty
is to be 40 per cent. ad valorem and an
additional protective duty of one-eighth of
1 cent a pound on refined sugar. Under the
bill as reported the ad valorem duty is
estimated to be 35.7 per cent., but this new
duty of the Democratic members of the
finance committee must be equivalent to a
duty of 42.5 per cent. ad valorem. This
means that if the Voorhees bill becomes
law the price of sugars will be at least 40
per cent. higher than they would if the
House bill should pass, and which puts
sugar on the free list. If that bill should
become law 40 cents of every dollar spent
for sugar would go into the treasury or
into the coffers of the Sugar Trust, which
is to-day fixing the price of sugar all over
the country. More than that; the fixing of
a duty on raw sugars puts the control of
the importing of raw sugars into the hands
of the Sugar Trust, for the reason that
such sugars are refined before being put
upon the market and the Trust will do its
own importing, and, by refusing to pur-
chase of other importers, force them out
of the business and secure a complete mono-
poly.

The value of raw sugar is about 3 cents.

Add 40 per cent. duty and the price would

be 4.2 cents. The wholesale price of refined

sugar is 4.5 cents a pound. Forty per cent.

ad valorem at that price would be 1.8 cents

a pound, which would make, added to the

price before the duties, 6.3 cents. The dif-

ference between the raw sugars, duty added

at 40 per cent. ad valorem, and refined

sugars, duty added, is 2.1 cents, which,

with the one-eighth of 1 cent added, makes

a protective duty of over 2.15 cents a

pound. Under the McKinley law it is one-

half a cent a pound.

AN ARMY IN BUCKRAM.

The detailed accounts and wide publicity
that have been given to the movements of
the various contingents of the so-called
"industrial army" in different sections of
the country are calculated to produce an
erroneous impression as to their number.
No doubt there has been much wilful ex-
aggeration on the part of various leaders
who are interested in magnifying the move-
ment as much as possible. These exagger-
ated reports have been given wide cir-
culation by the newspapers, while the
daily dispatches, circulating every move
of the different contingents, have created
an impression in the minds of many that
their aggregate number must be very
great. No other city in the country is as
much interested in getting at the truth of

the matter as Washington, the objective
point of the various bodies of tramps. It
is said that reports received by the police
of that city up to the 25th inst. showed
that Coxey had 300 men and all the other
"armies" combined 6,500. The Coxey crowd
will probably reach Washington to-day.
Most of the other contingents are still sev-
eral hundred miles from the national cap-
ital, and as the railroads are not likely to
help them on their way it will probably be
some weeks before they reach there. They
will pick up a few recruits on the march
and lose some, so that it is doubtful if
their aggregate number will be any greater
when they reach Washington than it is
now. If the Coxey crowd should go into
camp and remain in or near Washington
till the other contingents arrive, and if
they reach there with their present num-
bers the entire aggregation will not ex-
ceed eight thousand to ten thousand men
and boys. Such a crowd as that would
be easily handled by the Washington police
and the government troops in or near the
city if they should try to make trouble.
It is not at all likely, however, that any
aggressive movement will be attempted by
the commonwealers. The greatest embar-
rassment experienced in Washington will
be from the aggregation of thieves, crooks
and professional tramps and the difficulty
of getting the crowd away from there. So
far as any danger is concerned the idea
is absurd, and the claim of these few thou-
sand cranks, loafers and tramps to repre-
sent any respectable portion of the Amer-
ican people is a piece of paralyzing im-
pudence.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM AS PRACTICED.

A Washington dispatch says the Sec-
retary of the Interior has vetoed the ap-
pointment by Pension Agent Spencer of his
sister to a clerkship in the office, and that
in declining to reconsider his action, he said:
"It seems to me that when one member
of a family is given a four-thousand-dollar
position it is only fair that he should not
appoint his immediate relatives to the
places under him." Senators Voorhees and
Turpie accompanied Mr. Spencer to the de-
partment and by their presence gave a
perfunctory indorsement to his request
that he be permitted to keep his sister in
office, but no one who knows them will be-
lieve that there was any sincerity in their
indorsement. They belong to the school
of statesmen who believe that offices were
made for men. They hold that to the vic-
tories belong the spoils, and as women do
not vote, they cannot be victors and have
no right to share in the spoils. Whatever
Senators Voorhees and Turpie may have
said on the subject, the above expresses
their real views, and no doubt they se-
cretly rejoiced when the Secretary an-
nounced that Miss Spencer would have
to go.

As for Mr. Spencer, he has a right to
feel that he has been discriminated against
and made a scapegoat for the sins of oth-
ers. Since when was it a rule of this ad-
ministration that only one of a family
should hold office? Vice President Steven-
son appointed a near relative his private
secretary, Secretary Carlisle appointed his
son chief clerk of the Treasury Depart-
ment and had his brother appointed to a
good postoffice in Kentucky, and there are
many similar cases in the different branch-
es of the government service. The fact is,
the present administration is more noted
for nepotism than for anything else except
its hostility to American industries and
pensions. With the example of the leaders
of the party at Washington before him,
nothing was more natural than for Mr.
Spencer, as soon as he was appointed, to
conclude that it was his duty to provide
for some of his relatives. But it seems
that what is good Democracy and good
form in Washington is not permissible
in Indiana. Under this administration Dem-
ocratic reform does not begin at home.

The lightning strikes all the way to In-

dianna before it travels. Tell it not in Gath;

publish it not in the streets of Askelon,

but it is not possible that Senators Voor-

hees and Turpie engineered the removal of

Miss Spencer in order to make a place for

a man?

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Elections will be held next Tuesday in all
the cities in Indiana except Indianapolis
and Evansville. In most of them the great
majority have made nominations, and the
results will be regarded as indications of the
popular feeling on national questions. The
only danger to Republicans is over-con-
fidence, which can be so great as to lead to
a security which will prevent the putting
forth of the best efforts. It may not be
necessary to warn Republicans in the cities
of this danger. The Journal hopes that it
is not. If the party puts forth the effort it
should in the cities the result will show the
drift of sentiment in Indiana on national
affairs to be the same as it was shown by
the local elections in other States. The Re-
publicans in these cities can render no
greater service to the Republican party
and its cause than to put forth a deter-
mined effort to bring out a large vote. This
fact should be an incentive to the most
zealous efforts all along the line. A series
of Republican victories on Tuesday will
be worth thousands of votes in November. It
is therefore within the power of the Re-
publicans in the Indiana cities to render
the party a signal service.

The fact that one colored man lost his

life in an attempt to save the life of a

drowning white boy who he did not know,

and that another colored man risked his

life and saved the boy, goes to prove that

the impulse of self-sacrifice exists, and ex-

ists, too, in a race to which many unjustly

deny the heroic virtue. The self-sacrifice

of Robert Carr, the humble negro who lost

his life in an attempt to save that of a

stranger, is as noble as that of any man

who has died to help another, and the

heroism of George Matthews, who jumped

from a bridge into the water and saved

the boy, was as genuine an exhibition of

that quality as any of those which are

heralded far and wide.

It was very unfortunate for Mr. Ensley

that the vote of Allen county, which was

given him on the first ballot for Clerk of

the Supreme Court, was recorded for Capt.

Hess, as appears by the tally sheet. The

mistake was made by the man repeating

the call, who was not heard by Mr. En-

ensley's friends, and was not discovered until

the middle of the next ballot. Mr. En-

ensley's friends think that if the thirty-seven

votes had been recorded as given, making

his vote the highest, or 28, and reducing

Captain Hess's to 23, he would have got

the nomination. Mr. Ensley made a splendid

canvass, and has made himself a place in

the front rank of the young Republicans

of Indiana.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Thompson, who has

been a prominent missionary of the Metho-

dist Episcopal Church in Buenos Ayres for

many years past, and who is now visiting

in New York, said to a reporter:

"The Argentine Republic stands in the

front rank of all the South American Re-

publics in point of education, 70 per cent.

of her adult population being able to read

and write. It is a 'heavenly body' due to the

influence of the work of American women

educators who came to the country during the

years of the presidency of President

Sarmiento, and establishing normal schools

and colleges for the training of teachers.

"The King of Argentina has two hundred

wives, who are divided into nine grades.

When one of them dies her body is lowered

from the roof of the palace to be buried;

and the king himself presides at the carrying

of a corpse through the doors.

Congressman Blair, of New Hampshire,

has consented to identify himself promi-

nently with the industrial army in Wash-

ington. He thinks that his prominence in

the cause of temperance will give value to

the indorsement of the Republican

cause. He is a member of the Temperance

League, and is a member of the National

Association of Manufacturers.

Mrs. Chauncey Adams, of Highland Sta-

tion, Mich., ran a sewing machine out

through her finger and couldn't get it out.

She managed to get the machine out, but

the finger was so badly injured that she

was obliged to amputate it. She is now

in the hospital, and is expected to die.

Prof. Hubert Herkimer, a Bavarian and

American by birth and bringing up, Eu-

ropean in his art training, is declining

against the British student who goes to

Paris instead of to school in Bushey Park.

He is a high collector of young workmen

and workgirls in art pursuits.

Bishop Blyth, the Anglican Bishop of

Jerusalem, asserts in his annual report that

"out of one hundred Jews have been con-

verted to Christianity during the last few years,

of whom 6,000 have come within the last

seven years, and the arrival of a vast

host is imminent. No one can, he says,

forecast the extent of Jewish immigration

to Palestine within the next seven years.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson says that

he thinks Charles Sumner introduced en-

velopes into the United States, as the Sen-